

## PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

## NOTIFICATION OF ELECTION

(PCT Rule 61.2)

From the INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

To:

Assistant Commissioner for Patents  
 United States Patent and Trademark  
 Office  
 Box PCT  
 Washington, D.C.20231  
 ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE

in its capacity as elected Office

Date of mailing (day/month/year) 09 February 2000 (09.02.00)	
International application No. PCT/NZ99/00111	Applicant's or agent's file reference 16239/3X051
International filing date (day/month/year) 15 July 1999 (15.07.99)	Priority date (day/month/year) 17 July 1998 (17.07.98)
Applicant STOLLERY, Anthony, Ross, Glen	

1. The designated Office is hereby notified of its election made:

☒ in the demand filed with the International Preliminary Examining Authority on:25 January 2000 (25.01.00)☐ in a notice effecting later election filed with the International Bureau on:2. The election ☒ was☐ was not

made before the expiration of 19 months from the priority date or, where Rule 32 applies, within the time limit under Rule 32.2(b).

The International Bureau of WIPO  
 34, chemin des Colombettes  
 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

Facsimile No.: (41-22) 740.14.35

Authorized officer

Juan Cruz

Telephone No.: (41-22) 338.83.38

PCT/NZ99/00111  
Received 17 March 2000

7. A method as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 6 which provides a display of the value range in which the jackpot may be struck.
8. A method as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 6 which incorporates multiple jackpots.
9. A data manipulation system for utilising the method as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 8.
10. A dedicated terminal for utilising the method as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 8.
11. A dedicated terminal for use of data manipulation systems as claimed in claim 9.
12. A method substantially as herein described with reference to and as illustrated by the accompanying drawings.
13. A data manipulation system substantially as herein described and as discussed in the specification.
14. A dedicated terminal substantially as herein described with reference to the accompanying description.

09/719682  
528 R PCT/PTO 15 DEC 2000  
PCT/NZ99/0011  
Received 8 June 2000

THE CLAIMS DEFINING THE INVENTION ARE:

1. A method of manipulating retail data characterised by the steps of:
  - (a) entering a purchase amount into a dedicated terminal of an electronic data manipulation system, and
  - (b) adding a percentage of the purchase amount via the data manipulation system to a jackpot total associated with the method of data manipulation, and
  - (c) as a direct result of and subsequent to step (a), operating a random number generator to select a win or no win condition, wherein a win condition offers a jackpot pay-out between a range of funds, and
  - (d) immediately indicating via the data manipulation system whether the purchase amount selected a win condition.
2. A method as claimed in claim 1 wherein the jackpot system is similar to that used with linked gaming systems.
3. A method as claimed in either claim 1 or claim 2 wherein the dedicated terminal has an input device which enables either the purchaser or retailer to input the purchase amount into the data manipulation system.
4. A method as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 3 which allows for varying contributions by retailers.
5. A method as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 4 wherein the triggering of the jackpot is broadcast to the retail establishment.
6. A method as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 5 which uses real time processing.

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6

[illegible]

REC'D 03 JUL 2000

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16

Applicant's or agent's file reference 16239/3X051	<b>FOR FURTHER ACTION</b> See Notification of Transmittal of International Preliminary Examination Report (Form PCT/IPEA/416).	
International application No. PCT/NZ99/00111	International filing date ( <i>day/month/year</i> ) 15 July 1999	Priority Date ( <i>day/month/year</i> ) 17 July 1998
International Patent Classification (IPC) or national classification and IPC  Int. Cl. <sup>7</sup> G06F 17/60, 155:00		
Applicant Fortune Machine Corporation		

1.	This international preliminary examination report has been prepared by this International Preliminary Examining Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 36.																								
2.	This REPORT consists of a total of 4 sheets, including this cover sheet.  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This report is also accompanied by ANNEXES, i.e., sheets of the description, claims and/or drawings which have been amended and are the basis for this report and/or sheets containing rectifications made before this Authority (see Rule 70.16 and Section 607 of the Administrative Instructions under the PCT).  These annexes consist of a total of 2 sheet(s).																								
3.	This report contains indications relating to the following items:  <table border="0"> <tr> <td>I</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Basis of the report</td> </tr> <tr> <td>II</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Priority</td> </tr> <tr> <td>III</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IV</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Lack of unity of invention</td> </tr> <tr> <td>V</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VI</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Certain documents cited</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VII</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Certain defects in the international application</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VIII</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Certain observations on the international application</td> </tr> </table>	I	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Basis of the report	II	<input type="checkbox"/>	Priority	III	<input type="checkbox"/>	Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability	IV	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lack of unity of invention	V	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement	VI	<input type="checkbox"/>	Certain documents cited	VII	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Certain defects in the international application	VIII	<input type="checkbox"/>	Certain observations on the international application
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VIII	<input type="checkbox"/>	Certain observations on the international application																							

Date of submission of the demand 24 January 2000	Date of completion of the report 26 June 2000
Name and mailing address of the IPEA/AU AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE PO BOX 200, WODEN ACT 2606, AUSTRALIA E-mail address: pct@ipaaustralia.gov.au Facsimile No. (02) 6285 3929	Authorized Officer  <b>CATHERINE REES</b> Telephone No. (02) 6283 2555

**I. Basis of the report**

1. With regard to the **elements** of the international application:\*
- ☐ the international application as originally filed.
- ☒ the description, pages **1 - 9**, as originally filed,  
pages , filed with the demand,  
pages , received on with the letter of
- ☒ the claims, pages , as originally filed,  
pages , as amended (together with any statement) under Article 19,  
pages **10**, received on **8 June 2000** with the letter of **29 May 2000**,  
pages **11**, received on **17 March 2000** with the letter of **7 March 2000**
- ☒ the drawings, pages **1/1**, as originally filed,  
pages , filed with the demand,  
pages , received on with the letter of
- ☐ the sequence listing part of the description:  
pages , as originally filed  
pages , filed with the demand  
pages , received on with the letter of
2. With regard to the **language**, all the elements marked above were available or furnished to this Authority in the language in which the international application was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.  
These elements were available or furnished to this Authority in the following language which is:
- ☐ the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of international search (under Rule 23.1(b)).
- ☐ the language of publication of the international application (under Rule 48.3(b)).
- ☐ the language of the translation furnished for the purposes of international preliminary examination (under Rules 55.2 and/or 55.3).
3. With regard to any **nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence** disclosed in the international application, was on the basis of the sequence listing:
- ☐ contained in the international application in written form.
- ☐ filed together with the international application in computer readable form.
- ☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in written form.
- ☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form.
- ☐ The statement that the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not go beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed has been furnished.
- ☐ The statement that the information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written sequence listing has been furnished
4. ☐ The amendments have resulted in the cancellation of:
- ☐ the description, pages
- ☐ the claims, Nos.
- ☐ the drawings, sheets/fig.
5. ☐ This report has been established as if (some of) the amendments had not been made, since they have been considered to go beyond the disclosure as filed, as indicated in the Supplemental Box (Rule 70.2(c)).\*\*

\* Replacement sheets which have been furnished to the receiving Office in response to an invitation under Article 14 are referred to in this report as "originally filed" and are not annexed to this report since they do not contain amendments (Rules 70.16 and 70.17).

\*\* Any replacement sheet containing such amendments must be referred to under item 1 and annexed to this report

**V. Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement****1. Statement**

Novelty (N)	Claims 1 - 14	<b>YES</b>
	Claims	<b>NO</b>
Inventive step (IS)	Claims 1 - 14	<b>YES</b>
	Claims	<b>NO</b>
Industrial applicability (IA)	Claims 1 - 14	<b>YES</b>
	Claims	<b>NO</b>

**2. Citations and explanations (Rule 70.7)**Citation:

WO 96/18174

Novelty (N) and Inventive Step (IS):

The above citation does not disclose or even suggest the invention as claimed. The invention must therefore be considered to be both novel and inventive.

**VII. Certain defects in the international application**

The following defects in the form or contents of the international application have been noted:

Omnibus claims 12 to 14 do not comply with rule 6.2(a) of the PCT.



THE CLAIMS DEFINING THE INVENTION ARE:

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  - (c) as a direct result of and subsequent to step (a), operating a random number generator to select a win or no win condition, wherein a win condition offers a jackpot pay-out between a range of funds, and
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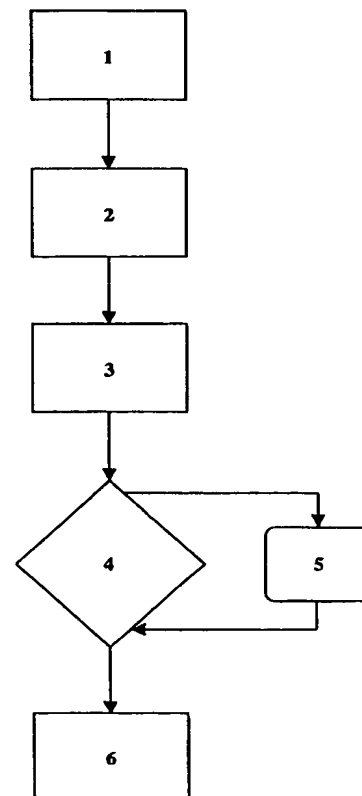
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## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification <sup>6</sup> : <b>G06F 17/60, 155/00</b>		<b>A1</b>	(11) International Publication Number: <b>WO 00/04472</b>
			(43) International Publication Date: 27 January 2000 (27.01.00)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/NZ99/00111 (22) International Filing Date: 15 July 1999 (15.07.99) (30) Priority Data: 331035 17 July 1998 (17.07.98) NZ (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): FORTUNE MACHINE CORPORATION LIMITED [NZ/NZ]; 5 Hull Road, Mount Maunganui (NZ). (72) Inventor; and (75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): STOLLERY, Anthony, Ross, Glen [-/NZ]; 150 Lake Crescent, Hamilton (NZ). (74) Agents: SIMS, Anthony, W. et al.; 29 Clarence Street, P.O. Box 759, Hamilton 2001 (NZ).		(81) Designated States: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).  <b>Published</b> With international search report.	
(54) Title: RETAIL DATA MANIPULATION			
(57) Abstract			

A method of manipulating retail data characterised by the steps of entering a purchase amount into electronic data manipulation system, and adding a percentage of the purchase amount via the data manipulation system to a jackpot total associated with the method of data manipulation, and operating a random number generated to trigger a jackpot pay-out between a range of funds, and indicating via the data manipulation system whether the purchase amount triggered the jackpot.



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## RETAIL DATA MANIPULATION

### TECHNICAL FIELD

This invention relates to retail data manipulation.

In particular, this invention relates to improvements to the manipulation of retail  
5 data manipulation which allow the data to be used as a promotional tool for retail.

### BACKGROUND ART

With the proliferation of large shopping malls, there is increased competition  
between the malls to attract shoppers to them. Often what is perceived as necessary  
to attract shoppers is a mall-wide promotion which involves a large proportion of  
10 the shops at the mall, rather than individual shop promotions.

In addition to attracting shoppers to the shopping mall, it is also of course desirable  
to encourage those shoppers to spend as much money as possible at the shops.

Unfortunately, conventional promotional methods have become stale and no longer  
inspire shoppers. It would be desirable if there could be provided a less  
15 conventional promotional method that not only attracts shoppers to shopping malls  
but also has an element which encourages shoppers to spend money there. That is, a  
promotional system that has the potential to benefit the shoppers geared on their  
level of spending.

Other aspects of the retail industry could also benefit from a new promotion tool.  
20 For example, shopping chains such as service stations, fast food outlets, and other  
shopping networks could benefit.

It is an object of the present invention to address the foregoing problems or at least  
to provide the public with a useful choice.

Further aspects and advantages of the present invention will become apparent from the ensuing description which is given by way of example only.

### **DISCLOSURE OF INVENTION**

According to one aspect of the present invention there is provided a method of  
5 manipulating retail data characterised by the steps of:

- a) entering a purchase amount into an electronic data manipulation system, and
- b) adding a percentage of the purchase amount via the data manipulation system to a jackpot total associated with the method of data manipulation, and
- 10 c) operating a random number generator to trigger a jackpot pay out between a range of funds, and
- d) indicating via the data manipulation system whether the purchase amount triggered the jackpot.

The term purchase amount is defined herein as being an actual purchase amount or a  
15 value proportional thereto.

It is envisaged that the present invention may operate using a jackpot system similar to that used with groups of gaming machines linked together in such establishments as bars, clubs and possibly casinos.

The operation of such jackpot schemes is as follows:

- 20 Each machine can run independently according to its original program. Sometimes there is a difference - the percentage pay out of such a machine being less than if it was not connected up to a jackpot scheme.

Each machine incorporates a meter bank which records the turnover of the

gaming machine. Therefore current jackpot schemes are set up to count these turnover meter increments.

The jackpot scheme uses an electronic device that intercepts a signal from the machine to the meter bank. The number of pulses sent by the game machine to the meter bank is proportional to the amount of money wagered on the gaming machine. Therefore, current jackpot schemes are set up to extract a small percentage of the turnover increment (say 3%) which is used to generate an amount to be displayed in a jackpot scheme.

In some embodiments of this scheme there may be applied a multiplication factor which takes into account that machines play different value games.

These jackpot schemes often have two or more value jackpot prizes running whereby the incoming contribution is divided among several prize pools, some of which may not be visible to the players until a prize is struck, at which point they replace the awarded prize. To keep interest in the jackpots high, a proportion of the signal may also be reserved to provide a back up value so that when a jackpot is struck, this means that the awarded prize does not start incrementing from zero, thus retaining player interest.

For example, 40% of the intercepted pulses may go to the major jackpot face value, 30% may go to a minor jackpot face value, 20% may go to a major backup jackpot value, and 10% may go to a minor backup value.

Such a scheme as described above can be adapted in accordance with some embodiments of the present invention adapted for use in retail situations as described.

With the present invention, instead of gaming machines however, the contribution to the jackpot scheme is derived from the amount of a retail purchase which is

made.

Physically, this could be achieved by having a direct connection from an electronic till to the jackpot system controller.

However, in preferred embodiments it is envisaged that the present invention will  
5 employ a dedicated terminal which is installed into each retail outlet and is tied to the jackpot system controller through some type of communication medium.

For example, there may be a separate electronic device on the counter.

The separate device may have a key pad or some other input device (perhaps swipe card, infrared scanner, or the like) which enables either the purchaser or the retailer  
10 to input the purchase amount.

The proportion of the purchase that the retailer contributes to the jackpot may be a set amount (say 3%) or may be any amount that the retailer is prepared to contribute. For example, retailers within a shopping mall may contribute different percentages of purchase prices to the jackpot. Those retailers can then advertise this differing  
15 contribution. For example, a retailer that contributes 6% of the purchase price may advertise to the consumer that they offer double the chances of striking the jackpot than a retailer contributing only 3%.

When a contributed value from the device causes the jackpot total to reach the total chosen by the random number generator, then the jackpot is struck by the customer  
20 who made the purchase. It is envisaged that when this occurs that this will be broadcast to the retail establishment at large. For example, to the store where the purchase is made and possibly to the shopping mall. The means by which this is indicated may be varied, possibly flashing lights, a large screen display or even an audible alarm.

25 Not only does this provide immediate gratification to the purchaser, but also



acts to alert potential purchasers, perhaps inspiring them to a shopping frenzy.

The applicant has recognised that the best way to encourage and motivate people to participate in any activity is to provide the potential and incentive for them to get something for nothing or to win a prize. Obviously, the bigger the prize, the better the incentive. However, there are two other critical components necessary before a promotion can be assured of a success.

The first of those is for the customer to witness that prizes (irrespective of value) are being won frequently.

The second is that there is an element of instant gratification.

Therefore, to motivate potential customers to firstly participate in promotion and then to retain their interest or stimulate more vigorous participation, the following key elements of the present invention have been incorporated. These are adequate incentive, high activity band and instant gratification.

1) Adequate incentive

The customer must be attracted to the promotion sufficiently for them to go out of their way to participate and not go to what may be possibly a more conveniently located competitor.

2) High Activity Band

Any promotion that offers prizes must be seen to be delivering these prizes. The promotion prizes must be clearly visible to the customer and create an intense desire within the customer to obtain these prizes by participating. The preferred embodiments of the present invention the jackpot sum is displayed to all shoppers as discussed previously.

3) Instant Gratification

In today's fast moving world customers want services as quickly as they possibly can have it. Responding to these customer demands – companies now place high priorities in fast convenient service. In other words they are striving to ultimately achieve an objective of instant gratification for the customer. For a promotion to be successful this too is a critical component to strive for.

With the present invention, the retail data manipulation, is such that instant gratification has been achieved through real time processing.

Promotions in the past have required customers to wait hours, days, weeks, and in some cases months, before a promotion is complete and a draw is conducted. For example, raffles. Customers may initially be attracted to these promotions, but quickly lose interest in them in that motivation to continue to participate. Eventually the promotions attraction value diminishes to a point where it simply fizzles out. This promotion has failed to deliver the convenience and speed of service that customers now demand.

It should be apparent now that the present invention addresses and remedies inherent problems associated with operating promotions through a system of retail data manipulation. It can successfully deliver all three capital ingredients to ensure that promotions are not only attracted to customers initially, but retain or increases attraction throughout the entire life of the promotion.

The present invention also addresses problems facing retailers by providing "good value for money".

It is difficult for retailers to determine whether traditional methods of retailing promotions are effective with regard to how much the campaign costs and how much business it would have got anyway without the campaign.

It can be seen with the present invention that retailers have control over the amount of money they spend by assigning a percentage of the purchase price to the jackpot total. Thus, the present invention provides a far more quantifiable approach for retailers.

- 5 The jackpot can be arrived at by a variety of means, but in preferred embodiments the initial amount is a fund contributed to by the retail outlets in the mall or shops in a retail chain.

- This jackpot may be run simultaneously with other jackpots of the same nature which encourages continuous shopping. For example, there may be displayed a
- 10 value range in which the jackpot may trigger. Shoppers would be advised of the strike parameters when any of the jackpots enter their parameters. With multiple jackpots there is more incentive to shop.

- In one embodiment of the present inventions, jackpot strike parameters may be set to incorporate multi-level jackpot values simultaneously. One possible
- 15 apportionment of values may be as provided in the table below.

Jackpot Number	Strike Parameters
1	\$50 - \$500
2	\$501 - \$2500
3	\$2501 - \$5000
4	\$50001 - \$10000
5	\$10001 - \$25000

It can be seen that this invention has sufficient novelty (the use of a game of chance) to attract consumers to particular retail area.

Further, it should be appreciated that the present invention encourages consumers to spend more. This is because the number of entries that the consumer has into the game of chance is proportional to the amount of money spent by the consumer.

5 It should be appreciated that this aspect of the present invention need not only be used in shopping malls but can be used in any particular retail outlet or any other outlet (even including the Internet) where purchases are made.

Thus, the system has the advantage of providing incentive for consumers to purchase items which now carries with it the possibility of winning a large sum of money, and to be told of the winnings rapidly at point of sale.

#### 10 **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS**

Further aspects of the present invention will become apparent from the following description which is given by way of example only and with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 shows a schematic of the process followed in the present invention.

#### 15 **BEST MODES FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION**

Stage 1 is the purchaser or retailer entering the purchase price into the electronic jackpot system.

Stage 2 is the system calculating a percentage of the purchase price which is then added to a jackpot total.

20 Stage 3 is the stage of comparing the now current jackpot total with a total chosen by a random number generator.

At Stage 4, if the total exceeds that chosen by the generator, the alarm goes off and the jackpot awarded in Stage 6. If no match, then that purchase amount is just

added to the jackpot total as in Stage 5.

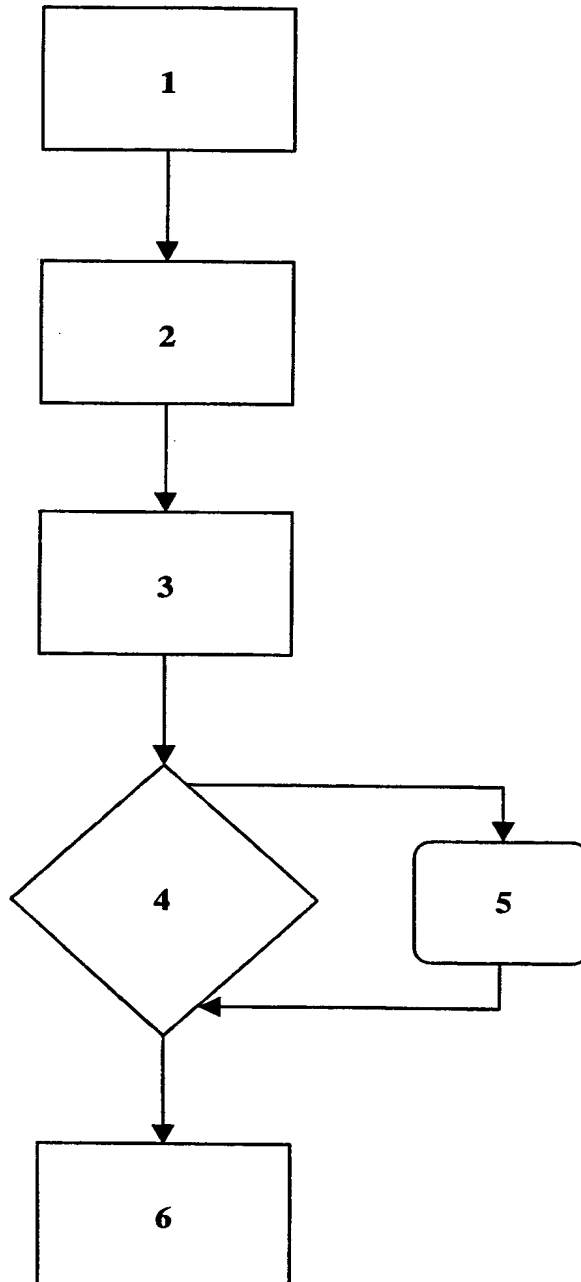
Aspects of the present invention have been described by way of example only and it should be appreciated that modifications and additions may be made thereto without departing from the scope of the appended claims.

**THE CLAIMS DEFINING THE INVENTION ARE:**

1. A method of manipulating retail data characterised by the steps of:
  - (a) entering a purchase amount into electronic data manipulation system, and
  - (b) adding a percentage of the purchase amount via the data manipulation system to a jackpot total associated with the method of data manipulation, and
  - (c) operating a random number generated to trigger a jackpot pay-out between a range of funds, and
  - (d) indicating via the data manipulation system whether the purchase amount triggered the jackpot.
2. A method as claimed in claim 1 wherein the jackpot system is similar to that used with linked gaming systems.
3. A method as claimed in either claim 1 or claim 2 which includes the use of a dedicated terminal.
4. A method as claimed in claim 3 wherein the dedicated terminal has an input device which enables either the purchaser or retailer to input the purchase amount into the data manipulation system.
5. A method as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 4 which allows for varying contributions by retailers.
6. A method as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 5 wherein the triggering of the jackpot is broadcast to the retail establishment.

7. A method as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 6 which uses real time processing.
8. A method as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 7 which provides a display of the value range in which the jackpot may be struck.
9. A method as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 7 which incorporates multiple jackpots.
10. A data manipulation system for utilising the method as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 9.
11. A dedicated terminal for utilising the method as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 9.
12. A dedicated terminal for use of data manipulation systems as claimed in claim 10.
13. A method substantially as herein described with reference to and as illustrated by the accompanying drawings.
14. A data manipulation system substantially as herein described and as discussed in the specification.
15. A dedicated terminal substantially as herein described with reference to the accompanying description.

**Fig. 1**





# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/NZ 99/00111

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

Int Cl<sup>6</sup>: G06F 17/60, 155:00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC G06F 17/60, 155:00

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

AU: IPC AS ABOVE

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

WPAT with keywords

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 96/18174 A (Henwood, Geoffrey Vaughan et al.) 13 June 1996 Whole document	1 - 15
X	GB 1 525 928 A (Rudd, Kenneth Norman) 27 September 1978 Whole document	1 - 15
A	US 4 854 590 A (Jolliff et al.) 8 August 1989 Whole document	1 - 15



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C



See patent family annex

\* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance  
 "E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date  
 "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)  
 "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means  
 "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention  
 "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone  
 "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art  
 "&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

21 September 1999

Date of mailing of the international search report

28 SEP 1999

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# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/NZ 99/00111

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	GB 2 123 702 A (Cole, Stuart Gavin Adrian) 8 February 1984 Whole document	1 -15
A	US 3 852 576 A (Rudd, Kenneth Norman) 3 December 1974 Whole document	1 - 15

**INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT**  
Information on patent family members

International application No.  
**PCT/NZ 99/00111**

This Annex lists the known "A" publication level patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The Australian Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

Patent Document Cited in Search Report				Patent Family Member			
WO	96/18174	AU	41120/96	EP	796 481		
US	3 852 576	DE	2 315 307	FR	2 178 034	GB	1 416 737
		IT	981 707				
END OF ANNEX							